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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE accession of Indiana, Michigan and California to the McKinley column makes the nomination of the Ohio candidate almost certain, although the friends of "the field" still whistle to keep their courage up and tell us "it is the unexpected that happens." California, however, is not in the mind to endorse the Ohio straddle or any other on the money question. The convention declared for free coinage of silver at sixteen to one. This is the more notable as that State has very little direct interest in the fortunes of the white metal, being indeed committed to gold by her mineral output. But she lies too far from the influences of New York and London to be sophisticated into thinking that our interests are to be served by paying ten dollars where we borrowed five, and interest in the same ratio of increase. Of the silver States, Utah and Montana have already declared their approval of the course taken by the Senators who defeated the Dingley Revenue Bill. Idaho will have done the same before

this reaches our readers, and Colorado is expected to follow. In the former Mr. Wolcott will dispute the leadership of Mr. Teller in this matter, but to no purpose, as Mr. Wolcott has forfeited the confidence of the people of the State not only on this account, but through his unpatriotic attitude in the Venezuela affair. He was forewarned of the blunder he was making in that respect, but would take no warning. The people of Colorado regard him as sacrificing the interests and honor of the nation to personal and social obligations in that affair.

The Michigan convention, although addressed by Mr. Depew in the interests of monometallism, and although a committee on resolutions reported a resolution in that sense with great unanimity, could not be got to commit itself to the New York programme. After a lively discussion, in which Mr. Depew's threats of a bolt on the part of certain Eastern States was roundly denounced as bulldozing, a compromise was reached, in which the bimetalist plank in the national platform of 1892 was adopted as a substitute for both the committee's resolution and a bimetalist substitute. The silver people should not have accepted this, as it is not up to date in the discussion of the question. But it is noteworthy that the gold-standard newspapers are badly disgruntled by this action. Mr. Depew's presence at Detroit was no accident. He was sent there in the hope that his wit and eloquence would break Michigan out of the line of the bimetalist States, and thus give some hopes of New York getting some comfort and reinforcement from the West as well as from New England. That even so weak an action in favor of silver was had, was a dash of very cold water in their faces.

WITH the approach of Mr. McKinley's nomination the gold organs are increasingly anxious to obtain from him some sort of declaration on the money question, which will either commit him to their views or give them an opportunity to raise an outcry against his nomination. It is said that nothing but a united effort on the part of the business community will now avail to keep the party from committing itself to a candidate whom New York, and those who take their opinions from it, regard as dangerous. Mr. McKinley, however, has developed a gift of holding his tongue in the face of attempts to interview him, which is anything but creditable to him. In the most notable case the interviewer brought matters to an interesting situation by recalling some previous votes on the money question cast by Mr. McKinley, which are disturbing to the monometallist mind:

"In November, 1877, you voted with Mr. Bland to suspend the rules and pass a free silver bill. In February, 1878, you voted to pass the Bland-Allison bill over President Hayes's veto. Ten years later, in 1888, when President Cleveland had recommended the repeal of the Bland-Allison law, you were Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the Republican National Convention and reported a platform condemning 'the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.' Again, in 1890, as leader of the House, you advocated the passage of the Sherman Silver Purchase law and said the Treasury notes issued under it to pay for the product of the silver mines would be 'good as gold.' Does this record fairly indicate your

present views on the currency question, or have they been changed in the light of the distressing experience through which the country has since passed?"

Major McKinley—"I have nothing to say."

The candidate was equally non-committal when asked to reconcile these votes and declarations with others which looked the other way, made in his campaign for the Governorship and before a club in Chicago last February. In fine the country will have to take Mr. McKinley on his tariff record, and wait for a more convenient season for him to set forth his monetary views. The Ohio straddle, which is now ascribed to him, is thus about the clearest indication we have of where he stands.

WE were unjust to Mr. Quay in speaking of him as having absolutely no support outside the State he misrepresents in the Senate and in national politics. That eminent statesman, Mr. J. Edward Addicks, who has secured the majority of the Republican Convention by means only too familiar with Delaware politics, now undertakes to commit that great commonwealth to the support of Mr. Quay's presidential prospects. This is eminently worthy of both gentlemen. In the long and somewhat varied list of Republican candidates for the presidency there is not one in whom Mr. Addicks is so certain to find a sympathizer as in Mr. Quay. And even in Pennsylvania it is doubtful if Mr. Quay could light upon a more congenial spirit than Mr. Addicks. By natural moral gravitation the two men come together, and not the less promptly because both have reached that level of lordly superiority, at which the interests of the boss are held to be much more important than those of the party. Mr. Quay has twice forced the State to elect a Democratic Governor, rather than accept the outspoken preferences of the party for a man he disliked. Mr. Addicks' Senatorial ambitions have been pursued with a selfishness that has cost the party a member of the upper branch of Congress. *Par nobile fratrum!* But has not Mr. Addicks overreached himself in joining Mr. Quay's fortunes at this late day, when it is as good as certain that the incoming president will have no favors for him? Some of his admirers say not. He either expects Mr. Quay to make a bargain with the McKinley managers, which will include both bosses on favorable terms, or he will himself sell out at the favorable moment. His present move only indicates his high confidence in Mr. Quay's ability to take care of himself and his friends.

MR. CLEVELAND has taken a very extraordinary step in issuing an order which extends the Civil Service Rules to some thirty thousand offices under the national government. By this these offices are to be filled hereafter not by appointment or by men higher in office, but by competitive examinations. If the President had issued this order at the outset of his administration it would have been an act of courage, if not of wisdom. At that time there were ninety thousand Democrats, at the lowest computation, clamoring for these very places. To have shown them the door, and told them to get ready for a competitive examination for any vacancies that might occur, would have been a novel and very interesting way of disposing of them. But to wait until his appointees to the higher offices had filled these thirty thousand places, or the most of them, with Democrats, and then to issue an order whose purpose is to secure the new incumbents from the removal he inflicted upon their Republican predecessors, has the air of a clever political trick, rather than an honest-minded reform. As such, at any rate, the Republicans are pretty certain to treat it, if once they get possession of the presidency. From Mr. McKinley especially we expect no such self-denying ordinance as an acquiescence in this order. He is too much of a politician to see that everything that reduces the party patronage tends to relieve it from the odium inflicted upon it by unworthy appointments, and to diminish the power of the bosses and the machines over the party and the country.

On its own merits, we think but poorly of the last move of the President's. It is one which is sure to prove prejudicial to the public interests by depriving officials of the power to appoint in cases where that power is most necessary to good work in the department. This has been found to be true in England; and as a consequence a great number of places formerly filled by competitive examinations, have been classed as staff appointments, and filled by responsible selection. Besides, the order, like the rules themselves, does nothing to cure our civil service of its worst fault by taking away the power of irresponsible removal. Even this order might be evaded by general removals of the Democrats now in office, and by filling the offices in ways already practiced by the managers of both our big parties. How did Mr. Harrity, through competitive examinations, secure the appointment of ninety-five Democrats in every hundred in the Philadelphia Post Office? Do the Democrats possess nineteen-twentieths of the intelligence of the city?

SINCE we last wrote of this remarkable Congress, it has done nothing worthy of mention, except that the Senate passed Mr. Peffer's resolution for an investigation into the bond issues which have been made during this administration. This was very stoutly resisted by Mr. Hill, who threatened to employ all the rest of the session in talking it down, if it were not amended so as to be less offensive to the Administration. Mr. Hill's championship of the Cleveland administration is one of the few elements of humorous interest in this as in the last Congress. Mr. Hill loves Mr. Cleveland as Satan is said to love holy water; and the President fully reciprocates the affection. The senator sacrificed the president in the election of 1888, when a governorship was bought by exchange for the presidency. Yet from the day Mr. Hill entered the Senate he has not ceased to pose as the friend of the President, in such a way as to draw out all the elements of antagonism to him in his own party, especially among the senators of the western and southern states. In this case Mr. Hill thrust his heroic shield between the administration and such bold bad men as Mr. Vest, and thereby put the President in a worse light as regards his relations with his own party, than otherwise would appear on the surface, at least.

Mr. Hill had looked up precedents, and found that the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer was not in accordance with the courtesy due from the Senate to the Secretary of the Treasury, the only member of the cabinet who enjoys direct communication with Congress. He also pressed the point that the executive department is entitled to a consideration not in accordance with such proposals to investigate its doings. While much may be said on this point, yet here the precedents are decidedly the other way. The senior senator from Ohio first won his spurs in the conduct of the Kansas Investigation, acting under the chairmanship of Mr. John Covode. And during the war there were several such investigations into the conduct of the war, which were very actively promoted from Mr. Hill's side of the Senate. In view of all this, the Senate refused to go farther than to direct that the investigation should be conducted by the regular Committee on Finance, and not by a special committee, such as was at first proposed.

It was a painful duty which fell to a New York State judge last week, to sentence two mere boys to forty years of penal service, and a third to imprisonment for life. If he could have placed in the dock beside them and punished with the same penalty the writers and publishers of the vile literature of lawlessness and crime by which these three boys were led to set up as desperadoes and wreck an express train, the public would have shared in his satisfaction. We have a large number of writers who are making their living by pandering in one shape or another to the baser instincts of our nature. The dime crime-novel is but one of many types, all of which are working to undermine

respect for moral law and to corrupt the minds of the young. And the taste for such books is fostered by the manner in which criminals are written up in the newspapers, as though they were the most important members of society, instead of being treated with the brevity which befits the public discussion of such matters.

All this trade in vileness, whether in books or newspapers, must be tolerated in the interests of personal liberty, while the police at the same time are so careful of public morals that they will arrest a man for wearing a woman's "bloomer" dress, and threaten him with grave penalties if he do not abandon it. This happened recently in Philadelphia. By what law, the dress of the sexes is defined or the police are given jurisdiction over it, we have not been able to learn. It certainly is a relic of paternalism for the authorities to meddle in such matters, unless they have some reason to believe that the assumption of the dress of the other sex is for a wrongful purpose. This, however, was not true of the male "bloomer" who was forbidden to wear that garb while cycling on our streets. He wore it because he was naturally so effeminate in his looks that he attracted less attention when he dressed as a woman; and he adopted that form of woman's dress which most approached a man's. Have the police the power to suppress any practice they think especially offensive to the tastes of the community? Why, then, not put down smoking on the streets?

THE relation of national authority to the laws of the States for the regulation of the liquor traffic comes up once more through the arrest of certain army officers for furnishing liquor to United States troops at Fort Robinson in Nebraska. By a recent law, provision was made for the establishment and management of "canteens" at military posts, in the belief that this would make the life of the private soldier more tolerable, and check the desertions from the army. The officers at Fort Robinson seem to have acted on this authority, but their action was challenged as contrary to the laws of the State. Judge Shiras, however, has ordered their release, on the ground that the law of Congress is sufficient warrant for their action. This certainly is reasonable. Whether the canteen law is wise or the reverse, the national government must have complete authority to deal with its soldiers, and to make any arrangement it thinks necessary for their comfort. Suppose the majority of the people of some State were to adopt peace principles, and were to forbid the public carrying deadly weapons, would the nation have no power to establish and maintain military posts within the boundaries of that State? So long as the military canteen does not engage in any indiscriminate traffic in intoxicants, but confines its sales to the persons designated by the act of Congress, the State has no power to interfere with it.

On somewhat similar grounds objection is made to the licensing of liquor dealers in States which prohibit the traffic in intoxicants. The national license is not a large one, and in such States the dealers prefer to pay it, rather than have both the national and the State authorities seeking to detect and punish them. The real objection to the national licensing in such cases is that it supplies evidence of the failure of prohibitory laws to do what they undertake. Thus in the State of Maine, which has not half the population of Philadelphia, there are more national licenses issued under a prohibitory law than in Philadelphia under High License. If the prohibitory States were to secure from the national government the refusal of licenses the nation would be compelled to help to enforce a State law by punishing people for not obtaining a license it had refused to them, but not refused to the people of adjacent States.

To do the Spanish Government justice, it has acted with a good deal of calmness and discretion in the maintenance of peace and a good understanding with our government throughout this

Cuban trouble. It is true that it has had every encouragement from Washington to do so. Mr. Cleveland's administration could not have gone farther than it has in the direction of favoring Spain against Cuba. It has prosecuted every case of apparent violation of the neutrality laws, and its animus has been shown by the fact that in two instances its zeal outran its discretion, and earned a defeat. It has made the resolutions of Congress for the recognition of belligerency a dead letter by ignoring them. And what private assurances of its good will have supplemented this public action, we cannot tell. It is certain that the Madrid government has acted all along with the evident intent of making it more easy for our administration to show it every friendship that public opinion would permit. Its last step has been to compel General Weyler to open his hand on certain prisoners captured on the filibustering ship, the *Competitor*, and to refer their case to Spain for final decision. The General believes his success in dealing with the insurrection depends on his terrorizing every one who is on the enemy's side, by making an example of those he even suspects of complicity. He is therefore much displeased with the delay in this case, as he wants to deal with his prisoners as in the case of the *Virginus*, who were put to death in the last Cuban insurrection, on much the same charge, in spite of the protests of our government. There is no reason to suppose that any other course would have been taken with the prisoners of the *Competitor*, if it had not been for the decided stand taken by Congress, which makes Madrid very anxious not to provoke a collision with America.

There is no doubt that General Weyler was very angry on the receipt of this order, and it is asserted and then contradicted that he sent his resignation to the home government. It is just possible that he would be as glad to be out of the job of "pacifying" Cuba as was his predecessor. His army is decimated by disease to the point of inefficiency, yet it costs Spain some \$100,000,000 a year to keep it in existence and support the ineffective operations it is capable of. By simply holding out, the insurrectionists may win the day, as the Dutch did in the sixteenth century. There were plenty of Weylers—Dukes of Alva and the like—at the service of Spain then and an unlimited supply of money, but these did not avail.

THE controversy over the Manitoba schools has occupied more space than it is worth, except for the principles involved. When the Riel insurrection was in progress, the Canadian Government made certain concessions to the schools of the Roman Catholic Church, then the only religious body of importance in that district. This was done with the expectation of conciliating opposition and preventing it spreading farther. It was, in fact, the repetition of the policy by which Canada was kept in the British Empire in the time of the American War of Independence. Since the Riel insurrection the province has been settled by men mostly of the Protestant religion, and these have enacted a common school law, which deprives the parochial schools of the public assistance which had been promised them. The Dominion Government denies their power to do this, and a very pretty quarrel over "States' Rights" has thus early sprung upon the country.

The Ottawa government has the right on its side, as it had the power to pledge the public faith at the time and for the object in question. But an obligation which no one would think of disputing in cases of ordinary business or politics becomes exceedingly hazy when it comes to be seen through the atmosphere of sectarian feeling. The Catholic Church naturally fights hard to retain the advantages promised by the Canadian government, not so much for their own value as for the avoidance of a precedent which might be held to vitiate all the concessions made to her in 1776. And the Tory government, which depends upon the Catholic vote of Quebec for its majorities at Ottawa, is not going to

concede the point without a desperate struggle, in which the Tory government in London will have the casting vote.

SIR JOHN GORST'S Education bill has been passed to its second reading in the British Parliament by a majority of 267. This shows that the Liberal Unionists have not broken with the Tories on this question, and that the Irish vote, as a whole, has been on their side. All that is left for the Liberals is to try to have the bill amended, especially in its 27th clause, which throws open the board schools for sectarian instruction, whenever this is demanded by a reasonable number of parents. The main feature of the bill, that which confers the control of the school taxation and expenditure to county and municipal boards, is one with which we, in America, are quite familiar. In our whole country there is not a board of education vested with the power of taxation, as has been the case with the English school boards under Mr. Forster's law of 1871. The nearest approach to it is in Philadelphia, where the Board of Education is vested with the power to make up the budget and to require the City government to find the money. But this power our Board always has refused to exercise. It accepts the footing of a department of the City government, states what it wants, and allows Councils both to appropriate what it pleases and to dictate in what way the money shall be expended.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AND THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

THERE is no question that the gold contractionists will control the Republican St. Louis Convention, and there dictate the platform and candidate of the party. But it is by no means so certain that they will have the courage to adopt a platform declaring boldly and explicitly for the gold standard, and it seems extremely probable that they will nominate a candidate who is, in himself, the exemplification of a straddle on the monetary question.

Candidate "I have-nothing-to-say" McKinley—having chosen to take a non-committal, or, rather, no stand on the question that is uppermost in the minds of the American people; having explicitly refused to make known his convictions on the currency question, if, indeed, he has any convictions, and having apparently resolved to let no question of principle stand in the way of his political preferment—has, through his cowardice, made himself despised by honest men of all parties,—by gold contractionists, who despise him as a friend, who, though lacking in the courage to publicly make known his convictions, can be depended upon, when elected, to lend his aid in fastening the gold standard on the country, and by bimetallics, who despise him as a hypocritical enemy.

Yet this "nothing-to-say" candidate for the Presidency, who, as to principle, is a political nonentity before the public, who is satisfied to pose before American voters as a man without convictions, who is despised by men of principle, and whose friends are those whose sight is cramped by visions of political preferment and rewards, is likely to receive the Republican nomination.

Such is the candidate that the Republicans seem likely to nominate for the Presidency. That he will not receive the support of true bimetallics in the Republican party, of those who believe bimetallicism to be the paramount issue, and of those who, though protectionists, firmly believe that protection without bimetallicism is impossible, goes without saying. Independent Republicans, all over the country, rejoice in the bold and unequivocal position taken by Senator Teller, as set forth in his telegram

last week to the Colorado Republican Convention, and the great body of the party in the Rocky Mountain States, and thousands of Republican voters in the Middle and Southern, as well as the States of the Central West will agree with Senator Teller in placing patriotism before partizanship, throw off the yoke of the politician ridden Republican party, and make the paramount issue in the campaign, Bimetallism.

These are the words used by Senator Teller in his telegram to the Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Convention, outlining his position. Every word will meet with the hearty approval of every independent Republican.

"I wish to say to the State Convention, through you, that I do not desire to go to the National Convention, and cannot go unless the State Convention is in accord with my ideas in declaring that in the coming campaign the silver question is the paramount issue. The State Convention should act with the full knowledge that I do not intend to support a candidate on a gold standard platform or on a platform of doubtful construction. If this course puts me out of sympathy with the Republican sentiment of the State, as a portion of the Republican press allege it will, I accept that result with all its logical consequences in preference to an abandonment of principles and stultification of my record, made, as I conceive, under the instructions of every Republican State Convention held in Colorado during the last twelve years."

We have said that there is no doubt that the Republican St. Louis Convention will be controlled by the gold contractionists, and whether a gold standard candidate or, as seems more likely, a straddle candidate is nominated, the nominee of that convention will not receive the support of a large body of bimetallics who have hitherto acted with the Republican party. The question is, to whom will these Republican bimetallics, who believe bimetallicism to be the all-important issue, give their support. Will they organize a new party or join an old, or fuse with bimetallics in the other parties, thus preserving their identity as Republicans?

Before we can answer this question we must look at the situation in the Democratic party. The bimetallic wing in that party is strong, but is it strong enough to control the Chicago Convention? Will the bimetallics in the Democratic party be strong enough to dictate platform and nominate candidate, or will the office holders be in the majority, control the convention, and name a gold Democrat on a gold platform as the regular Democratic nominee. The forces of the gold contractionists and bimetallics will, unquestionably, be closely balanced in that convention, but the chances seem to be against the bimetallics. Powerfully organized, backed by the power of an Administration that once made civil service reform its boast, and commanding the support of the office holding contingent, there seems to be every probability that the gold contractionists will be enabled to seat enough contesting delegates to control the convention. But to the dictation of a convention controlled by office holders, such Democrats as Senator Jones of Arkansas, as Harris of Tennessee, as Vest of Missouri, as Tillman of South Carolina, and who stand for the views of the great majority of the Democratic party, will not submit. Unquestionably, under the leadership of such Democrats, all the Democratic delegates who believe bimetallicism to be the most important question in the coming campaign, and they form almost a solid delegation from the South, will bolt the convention.

So the Democratic Party will be split in twain. Alone the bimetallics in the Democratic Party cannot hope to carry the election. The leaders in that party recognize this fact; they recognize that if the bimetallic strength in all parties can be

united, that the bimetallic forces will be irresistible, but they recognize that unless the bimetallic strength in all parties can be thrown for the same candidate, success either for Bimetallic Democrats, or Bimetallic Republicans, or for Populists, will be out of the question.

The duty of all bimetallics is to unite and agree on a common plan of action. But how can the bimetallic forces in the three parties be best united? In many of the Western States the Bimetallic Republicans, refusing to follow the dictation of the Republican gold ridden national convention, will retain control of the party organizations in their states. The same will be the case with the Democratic organization not only in the Southern States but in many of the Western States as well. So also the Populists, the great majority of whom are ready to make bimetallicism the paramount issue in the coming campaign, have their state organizations.

Democrats and Populists and Republicans, resolved on making bimetallicism the paramount issue, can work with a common purpose on agreed lines and for a common candidate and through their respective party organizations, without breaking party affiliations. It must not be forgotten by the patriotic leaders in all parties that many firm believers in bimetallicism have strong party prejudices and hesitate to join a party which they have antagonized for a life time. Therefore it is best to maintain, where possible, old party affiliations. Let Independent Democrats and Republicans and Populists each have their organization and each have a ticket of their own, at the head of which, in every state, will stand the same presidential electors pledged to vote in the electoral college for the same candidate. Thus can the forces of bimetallics be united for the coming campaign and still the party organizations of Bimetallic Republicans and Democrats and of Populists be kept intact for the settlement in the future of minor yet great issues on which the three parties differ.

Let bimetallics in all parties work with this purpose in view, for only by unity of action as well as of purpose, can success be achieved.

CAUSES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

It is indisputable that the widespread agricultural depression in all gold-standard countries, is directly due to the low and constantly falling range of prices realized of late years by the agricultural classes for their products. But this only brings us back to the question, What is the cause of falling prices?

We have pointed out time and again that this cause is the appreciation of gold, and that in no other way can the fall of prices in general, and of agricultural prices in particular, be satisfactorily accounted for. In further proof of the fact that the fall in agricultural prices has been due to competition with the producers of silver and paper-using countries in which gold commands a premium, we now present some figures showing the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom that are irrefutable. The following statements are compiled from British official sources as given in the report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries for the years 1894-5, just issued by the State Department. The marked falling off in exports of wheat to the United Kingdom from gold standard countries, and the remarkable increase of wheat exports from those countries in which gold is at a premium, as measured by their currencies, conveys a lesson that cannot be mistaken. The stimulus given by the premium on gold on all exports from silver and paper-using countries to gold-using countries is rapidly

changing the course of the wheat trade, and must, if unchecked, soon result in the wheat producers of silver-using and paper-using countries driving the producers of gold-using countries out of the British markets.

These are the gold standard countries that have had to sell their exports of wheat to the United Kingdom in competition with the wheat growers of silver using and paper using countries in which gold is at a premium:

	1880, bushels	1894, bushels.
Germany	2,983,400	1,334,747
Egypt	2,989,059	* * *
Roumania	236,374	201,766
Turkey	* * *	633,877
United States	67,556,186	46,022,057
Australasia	7,926,569	7,221,180
Canada	7,256,726	5,298,227
	88,948,314	60,711,854

These are the countries that have enjoyed a bounty on their exports of wheat to the United Kingdom in the shape of the appreciation, or premium on gold, as measured in their currencies:

	1880, bushels.	1894, bushels.
Russia	5,376,605	31,221,661
India	6,025,893	9,984,905
Argentina	* * *	24,778,017
Chile	2,516,651	3,288,905
Uruguay	* * *	577,766
	13,919,149	69,851,254

The following table gives the imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the years 1880 and 1894 in condensed form:

	1880 bushels.	1894 bushels.	Decrease bushels.	Increase bushels.
From gold standard countries	88,948,314	60,711,854	28,236,460	* * * *
From countries in which gold is at a premium	13,919,149	69,851,254	* * * *	55,932,105
From all other countries (unclassified)	288,128	340,860	* * * *	52,732
	103,155,591	130,903,968	* * * *	27,748,377

Thus we see that while imports of wheat into the United Kingdom from gold-standard countries fell off from 88,948,314 bushels in 1880 to 60,711,854 bushels in 1894 or by one-third, the imports from countries in which gold was quoted at a premium increased by five-fold, and where eighty-six per cent. of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom in 1880 came from gold-standard countries, only forty-six per cent. came from gold-standard countries in 1894. This marked falling off in exports from gold-standard countries and the remarkable increase in exports from countries in which gold is at a premium shows conclusively that the producers in those countries in which gold was at a premium had some great advantage over their competitors in gold-standard countries.

And what was this advantage? We are told in the same report from which we have compiled the above statements that Great Britain only paid sixty-seven cents per bushel for her foreign wheat in 1894 against \$1.25 per bushel in 1880. The result, of course was, that all wheat-growers in gold-standard countries received in 1894 but sixty-seven cents in gold per bushel for their wheat less freight charges to Liverpool, in place of \$1.25 in 1880. The farmer in the United States, in Canada, in Australia sold his wheat for fifty-eight cents a bushel less in 1894 than in 1880, or in other words realized 46.4 per cent. less in the English market for his wheat than in 1880. The price which farmers in all gold-standard countries realized for their wheat, being thus greatly cut into, obviously they had much less to recompense them for the cost of production, and as they have found it impossible to reduce the cost of production in any such degree, this great fall in prices has greatly impoverished them.

But while the price realized by the producers in gold-standard countries has been thus reduced, the case with the wheat-grower

in those countries in which gold has gone to a premium as measured in their silver or paper currencies has been very different. In 1880 gold as measured by silver commanded a slight premium. In 1894 the premium was very much larger. Indeed, gold as measured by silver was worth eighty per cent. more in 1894 than in 1880. Consequently the wheat-raiser in a silver-standard country selling to England, could sell for a very much lower price in gold in 1894 than he could in 1880 and still realize the same amount of silver. For the gold received in 1894 he could buy eighty per cent. more silver than he could for the gold received in 1880, so to the producer on a silver basis, sixty-seven cents in gold in 1894 was equivalent, that is represented just as much silver, as \$1.21 in 1880. Therefore, while the wheat grower in gold-standard countries received fifty-eight cents less for his wheat in 1894 than in 1880 the producer in silver-standard countries received but four cents less. To the silver-using wheat-grower the appreciation of gold made up for the fall in the gold price.

In India the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver in June, 1893, with the avowed purpose of restricting the coinage of silver and thus giving the rupee an artificial value in excess of the bullion value. So since June, 1893, the rupee has not been the exact equivalent of bullion, but has been worth somewhat more than the same amount of silver as bullion. The result has been that the Indian producer has not enjoyed the full extent of the premium on gold as measured by silver. In competing for the Chinese markets, the Indian has felt this handicap greatly, for the increased value of the coin rupee over silver bullion has necessitated him to ask more silver in the Chinese markets to realize the same price in rupees. As a result Indian yarn has been driven out of the Chinese markets and even the Indian markets threatened with the invasion of Chinese yarns. But in exporting to gold-standard countries the Indian wheat-grower, while not enjoying the same premium as he would enjoy if the Indian mints had not been closed to silver, has enjoyed and enjoys a very considerable bounty—gold as measured by the rupee being at a premium of over sixty per cent. So during 1894 the gold received by the Indian for his wheat was worth approximately two-thirds more to him than to his gold-standard competitors, so that practically he received \$1.10 for his wheat where the American farmer received but sixty-seven cents in the London market.

Turning to Russia, which shows such a marked increase in exports of wheat to Great Britain we find the Russian producer enjoyed in 1894 a bounty of forty-six per cent. as a premium on gold, so that the sixty-seven cents he received in gold for his wheat realized him ninety-eight cents per bushel. In Argentina the average premium on gold for 1894 was 258 per cent., so that for the sixty-seven cents in gold received in Great Britain the Argentine wheat-grower could purchase Argentine currency to the amount of \$2.40. And so gold in Chilean bank paper was at a premium of about 175 per cent., and still is, though Chile nominally resumed gold payments on June 1st of last year. So where our farmer received in 1894 sixty-seven cents in gold for wheat sold to Great Britain the Indian farmer received \$1.10 in silver, the Russian farmer ninety-eight cents in paper and the Argentinian \$2.40 in paper.

So we see that our competitors received nominally much more for their wheat than our producers. Now, if \$1.10 in India, or 98 cents in Russia, or \$2.40 in Argentina, went no further in paying the cost of production in those countries than 67 cents in America our producers would have been at no disadvantage. But prices in India or Russia have not risen and the cost of production has not increased, which goes to show that it is gold that has appreciated and not the Indian rupee or the Russian ruble that has depreciated, and though prices have advanced in Argentina they have not advanced in anything like degree with the depreciation of paper as measured by gold. In India the rupee will buy as much, and it will go just as far in paying the cost of production of wheat as it did in 1880 or 1873 when worth much

more in gold. So it is that the Indian producer without reducing at all the price he receives, can sell his wheat in London for a smaller gold price than he could in 1880 equivalent to the fall in the rupee as measured by gold. And so the 67 cents in gold which the Russian received in 1894 is equal to him, owing to the premium on gold to just as much as 98 cents would be to the American farmer.

As to Argentina, we have said prices have risen and cost of production has increased, but at the outside the cost of production in Argentinian paper has not more than doubled since 1880 (when Argentinian currency was almost at a par with the gold, the premium on gold for that year fluctuating from par to about twenty per cent.), so that sixty-seven cents in gold converting into \$2.40 in Argentinian paper was worth at least as much to the Argentinian wheat grower as \$1.20 would have been in 1880.

It is, then, no wonder that exports of Argentinian and Russian and Indian wheat have greatly increased, while exports of wheat from the United States, from Canada, from Australasia and all gold-standard countries, with the exception of Turkey, whose currency, be it said, is in a very chaotic condition, have fallen off. Our wheat-growers cannot hope to successfully compete with the Argentinian and Russian and Indian wheat-grower so long as our competitors are possessed of the great advantage which they now enjoy in the shape of a premium on gold. This premium has practically enabled them to cut gold prices in half and still realize the same silver and paper price, or in the case of Argentina a larger paper price that fully compensates for the increased cost of production. Until our wheat-growers are placed on the same footing as their competitors they cannot hope to successfully compete for the European markets, for it is out of the question for our producers to reduce the cost of production so as to enable them to sell their wheat for half price without reducing the profit of wheat growing.

And to put our wheat growers and other producers on an equal footing, we must restore bimetalism—thus bridge over the divergence in the price of gold and silver, and take away from our silver competitors the advantage they enjoy. It may be urged that two of our chief competitors, Russia and Argentina, are on a paper basis and would not be affected thereby, and that even on a bimetallic basis we would be at a disadvantage in competing with them. But the premium on gold in Russia and Argentina is directly due—in Russia entirely, and in Argentina in large degree—to the appreciation of gold, and just as gold fell as the result of restoring silver to its place as money and letting it share the burdens of gold as a basis for our money, the premium on paper in Russia and Argentina and all paper using countries would decrease.

True, in such countries as Argentina a considerable depreciation of paper would still remain, unless such countries were encouraged by the depreciation of gold and the decline of the premium to take steps to resume specie payments; but such depreciation would not give them any advantage, for where the premium on gold is so great as not to be wiped out with the restoration of the parity of gold and silver, the cost of production, measured in such depreciated currency, has been, as in Argentina, increased. In short, it is the appreciation of gold that gives our competitors the advantages they enjoy, not the depreciation in their currency. It is because silver has not depreciated as measured in commodities that the premium on gold confers an advantage on silver-using countries in competition with gold-using countries. A currency depreciated as measured in commodities and by productive power would confer no advantages on producers in such countries, for what they gained as a premium on gold or silver they would lose in increased cost of production, and hence would have no advantage over us on a bimetallic basis. Argentina at present has an advantage, because the premium received in gold is much greater than the increased cost of production. Take away that part of the premium due to the appre-

ciation of gold and she would have no advantage, as the increased cost of production would offset the premium received in gold and silver.

Therefore, by restoring bimetallism, we can place our producers on the same plane in competition with their competitors as they occupied prior to 1873. Thus only can we secure better and more remunerative prices for our products and restore the prosperity of our agricultural classes.

FAILURE OF THE LAST BOND ISSUE.

CONSEQUENT upon the unusual demand for gold in anticipation of the last bond issue, considerable gold was imported from Europe directly by the Morgan Syndicate with the intention of using it, as it was used in payment for the bonds allotted to that syndicate, and also by those bullion brokers who were called upon to supply gold to sundry buyers of the bonds, and who, selling gold at a premium, were enabled to import gold at a profit. To meet this artificial demand, nearly \$22,000,000 of gold was imported during the months of January and February, and the commercial world was called upon to witness the unusual spectacle of gold being imported in response to the premium offered by bond purchasers while at the same time gold was being exported in response to the demands of trade. Thus, during January, imports of gold to an amount of \$10,000,000, for the account of bond purchasers paying a premium for gold, were entirely offset by gold withdrawn from the Treasury, where it could be gotten without the payment of a premium, and exported on account of those having payments to meet abroad. During February gold also moved both ways across the Atlantic, but exports were in lesser volume while imports were larger, with the result that imports of gold for the two months of January and February exceed the exports by nearly \$10,000,000.

Thus, indirectly, and before the bonds were allotted, the bond issue caused an increase of our total stock of money by causing an artificial import of gold. And since the bonds have been delivered to the purchasers, there has been a marked increase of national bank circulation based on the new bonds taken by the national banks. So it is that the last bond issue resulted in increasing the total stock of money in the country. Between January 1st and May 1st the total stock of money—as a result of importation of gold and increased bank circulation attributable to the last bond issue and of the coinage of gold and silver—increased by \$30,000,000, and between February 1st and May 1st by nearly \$20,000,000.

But, as a result of payments into the Treasury on account of bond purchases, nearly \$70,000,000 have been withdrawn from circulation and piled up in the Treasury, so that the stock of money in circulation and available for the needs of business has been contracted by \$50,000,000 since February 1st. It will be remembered that \$100,000,000 of bonds were sold last February, at an average price that will yield the government \$111,000,000. Not all of these bonds have been paid for in full, but over \$100,000,000 have already been added to the cash resources of the Treasury. That the stock of money in the Treasury has not been increased to an equal amount is due: 1st, to the fact that the general deposits of the government with the national banks have been greatly increased, and that \$12,000,000 of special gold deposits arising out of the last bond transaction are still due by the banks to the government; and 2d, that as gold certificates were paid into the Treasury in payment for the bonds such certificates were cancelled, thus releasing the gold held in the Treasury for their redemption and making such gold available for the general purposes of the government. By cancelling the gold certificates so received, the gold obligations of the government were correspondingly reduced and the gold available for the purposes of redemption increased, but the stock of money in the Treasury was not

increased at all, for the same gold that thus became, by the cancellation of the gold certificates, the property of the government, was previously in the Treasury vaults, specifically pledged for the redemption of such notes.

Since the first of February and consequent on the last bond issue, our currency has been contracted, as we have said, to an amount of \$50,000,000 with still some millions of dollars to be paid into the Treasury by the special depository banks, on the call of the government, as well as the final installments on a few of the bonds not yet paid for in full. The payment of these final millions into the Treasury must further contract our circulation unless offset in the meantime by an increase of bank circulation or the coinage of gold or silver. As it is, the stock of money in circulation has fallen, as reported in the Treasury statements from \$1,589,720,607 on February 1, to \$1,540,007,082 on May 1, a contraction of \$49,713,525. Thus our currency, taking the estimates of money in circulation as given by the Treasury Department as a basis, has been contracted during the past three months by nearly three per cent. But as we have before had occasion to point out, these estimates are too large, especially the amount of gold given as in circulation being overestimated, so that it seems far more probable that a contraction of our currency by \$50,000,000 is equal to a contraction of between four and five per cent. of the total stock of money in circulation.

From this contraction of our currency, consequent on piling up money in the Treasury, some of our gold-monometallists expected great things. Before the bond issue we were told that the resulting contraction could not fail to prove of much benefit, that it would do away, to a degree at least, with the redundancy of our currency and thus check gold exports, and since the sale of the bonds, and up to within a few weeks, gold organs have pointed to the success of the bond issue in checking the export of gold.

The bond issue has indeed resulted in contracting our currency and in depressing prices. Between January 1st and April 1st, prices in general fell $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and since the first of April prices have gone still lower. This has been the result of our currency contraction, this has been the effect of attempting to do away with the so-called redundancy of our currency by issuing bonds for gold, withdrawing money from circulation and hoarding it in the Treasury; but that this fall in prices has accrued to the advantage of our producing classes is a supposition controverted both by reason and fact. Indeed, all commercial journals, wedded to the gold standard as they are, regard falling prices as a discouraging symptom, and they now, as ever, look upon any momentary rise in prices as a harbinger of returning business activity and prosperity.

No business man needs to be told that falling prices make trade uncertain; make unreliable all calculations of profits based, as of necessity they are, on current quotations; cut into the profits of industry, and thus lead to curtailed production and lessened activity in all lines of trade. Yet many of these men who look longingly for higher prices, who have suffered great and continuous losses as the result of falling prices, and who know that they will inevitably be ruined if the fall in prices is not checked, are loudest in their declamations as to the redundancy of our currency and unceasing in their demands that the currency be contracted by the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes.

Whether these business men advocate contraction in ignorance of the effect of contraction on prices, in ignorance of the fact that contraction means falling and lower prices, or in response to the demands, or rather orders, of the banks, we need not stop to consider here. Suffice it to say that in advocating contraction, all producers, all merchants who, by the necessities of their business are obliged to carry a large stock of goods, are doing their best to undermine the value of their own goods and depreciate their own property. So it is that the country has not been benefited, but, on the contrary, the business enterprise of the country

has been blighted, by the fall in prices resulting from the contraction of our currency consequent on the last bond issue. The bond issue has failed to restore the promised prosperity. On the contrary, it has led to increased depression of industry and increased hardships to the wage-earning classes.

The gold contractionists attribute gold exports to the redundancy of our currency. So they saw in the contraction of our currency consequent on the last bond issue a check to gold exports. In forcing down prices so as to induce our foreign creditors to take our commodities in preference to gold, the gold contractionists, see, or profess to see, the only possible preventive of the continuous export of gold. Lower prices, they argue, will check imports and increase exports and thus turn a merchandise balance of trade in our favor with which to pay our foreign indebtedness. They foresaw a contraction of our currency and lower prices as the result of the last bond issue, so they predicted a check to gold exports. But here again the bond issue has failed of its purpose. This is evidenced by the resumption of gold exports in large volume.

Our currency was artificially contracted by \$50,000,000 consequent on withdrawing money from circulation and piling it up in the Treasury. Prices have been depressed at least five per cent., but this fall in prices has proven not enough. The sacrifice of business interests resulting from a fall of prices of five per cent. within four months has been disastrously great, but the gold standard demands a still greater sacrifice. To maintain it, will necessitate a further contraction of our currency. Indeed the export of gold automatically contracts our currency. Greenbacks and Treasury notes are presented at the Treasury for redemption and the gold thus obtained exported, and just as greenbacks and Treasury notes are thus withdrawn from circulation and piled up in the Treasury, taking the place of the gold withdrawn, our currency must be further contracted and prices further depressed until the final result will be again, if our suicidal policy is not reversed, the exhaustion of our gold reserve, and our fatuous leaders will be confronted again with the necessity of resorting to renewed borrowing to maintain gold payments.

Consequent on the fall of prices, imports have been reduced, for as prices fall foreigners restrict their consignments of goods, and this of necessity cuts into our customs revenues. So here again the bond issue by contracting our currency redounds not to our benefit but to our disadvantage. For the three months since the bond issue, customs receipts have fallen, as the result of decreased imports, from \$13,906,393 in February to \$13,344,216 in March and \$11,815,731 in April, and as customs receipts have fallen the deficit has grown. And the further prices are depressed the smaller will become our imports, the smaller our revenues and the greater our deficits.

But while the fall in prices resulting from the contraction of our currency has led to a falling off in imports, it has not led, as we have seen, to such increase in exports as to check gold exports. Exports of wheat are abnormally small, exports of cotton are smaller than a year ago, though owing to the short crop at better prices, and exports of corn, though much larger than a year ago, represent, owing to the fall in price, a much smaller relative increase in value. So it is in many other articles that a fall in price defeats the increase in the volume of exports and no increase in the value of exports, and the debt-paying power of exports results. Therefore, it is, that despite the fall in prices brought about by the contraction of our currency, gold goes abroad in settlement of our debts, which accumulate in such volume, and with such rapidity, as to make it impossible for us to pay them with exports of commodities at present low prices.

So the fourth bond issue to maintain the gold reserve has proven a dismal, costly, failure. It has failed to bring prosperity. On the contrary, it has sunk our producing classes further into the slough of despondency. It has failed to prevent gold exports, though it has shouldered untold losses on our producing classes.

It has injured our producers infinitely, yet all the sacrifice entailed upon them in the shape of depreciation of property has proven of no avail to protect the gold reserve. Finally, it has reduced the customs revenues, and resulted in making an inroad on the cash in the Treasury to meet a growing deficit without checking the drain on the gold reserve for redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes.

The policy of contraction, by issuing bonds and thus withdrawing money from circulation and piling it up in the Treasury, has been tried and found wanting. Yet, if we adhere to the policy of gold-monometallism we will soon be called upon to repeat the costly blunder. Persistency in following our present path must lead to the ultimate bankruptcy of the nation as well as to the universal bankruptcy and ultimate enslaving of our producing classes to the money cliques. The only path to safety lies in returning to bimetalism.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

THE mavis sang but yesterday
A strain that thrilled through autumn's dearth;
He read the music of his lay
In light and leaf, and heaven and earth;
The windflowers by the wayside swung,
Words of the music that was sung.

In all his song the shade and sun
Of earth and heaven seemed to meet.
Its joy and sorrow were as one,
Its very sadness was but sweet;
He sang of summers yet to be.
You listened to his song with me.

The heart makes sunshine in the rain,
Or winter in the midst of May,
And though the mavis sings again
His selfsame song of yesterday,
I find no gladness in his tone;
To-day I listen here alone.

And—even our sunniest moment takes
Such shadows of the bliss we knew—
To-day his throbbing song awakes
But wistful, haunting thoughts of you;
Its very sweetness is but sad,
You gave it all the joy it had.

The beginning of beauty is the bath. A woman who has no respect for soap and water and sponges will struggle in vain with creams and lotions. After the daily bath has done its work in clearing the system of impurities through the pores and making firm the skin, lotions and creams are valuable to soften, smooth and whiten. But without the bath they are utterly useless.

The finest raisins in California are grown and picked by three women near Fresno.

A new occupation for women has been devised in Aix-la-Chapelle, where they are employed as letter-carriers. Their uniform is a black frock belted with yellow, and a flat glazed hat with a yellow band.

Women who wear tight shoes will always walk badly, and it is for this reason that a good fitting, comfortable shoe is of so much importance. Tight shoes impede the circulation, making the feet cold and uncomfortable.

Marie Antoinette had rather a Roman than a German face. Her nose was of the German type, her cheek bones were high and prominent, her chin was strong. She was dull in conversation, and it was once said of her that had she lived in private station she would never have attracted the least attention.

That famous royal climber, Queen Margherita of Italy, converts herself into a Tuscan contadina when she climbs the mountains around Gressoney. Her costume consists of a short, full petticoat of the brightest scarlet, a close-fitting black velvet corsage, with braces around the shoulders arranged over a snowy chemisette, and large sleeves of cambric. Black silk stockings were worn, and low shoes with handsome old silver buckles, while a heavy

chain, also of silver, hung round the neck and down to the waist. The unrivaled head-dress of white linen falling on to the shoulders and fastened to the hair by large silver pins, which is now unfortunately so rarely seen in its native home of Italy, rested on the Queen's beautiful hair and completed as charming a picture as any painter might wish to depict.

The average housekeeper's work is never finished; there seldom comes a time in the day when everything is laid aside for a little relaxation, when hands and brain are free from care. There has been much talk of recreation and rest for the business man, for the business woman, even for the children. But how about the housekeeper? Doesn't the eight-hour rule—eight hours for work, eight hours for play, eight hours for sleep—apply to her? Assuredly it does, and unless there is a relaxation every day, and absolute rest from household cares, the home maker cannot hope to accomplish the best work in her home life. It is a slovenly housekeeper who sits down to read a new novel while her breakfast dishes are yet unwashed, yet she is no more neglectful of her highest duty than is the woman who never rests.

A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

IN cases of sudden emergency when accidents have happened and a physician cannot be immediately secured, it is absolutely essential that some member of the household knows just what to do and the best and easiest method of going about it.

In a household where there are children there are always any number of minor accidents. Johnnie is apt to fall and bruise himself. Harry is bound to hack his fingers with a jack-knife, and sprains and burns and such things are of common occurrence. In most households, too, there is always fright when such an emergency comes, and by reason of the confusion and through lack of knowledge the patient is often much neglected. Accidents will happen, but there should be no hesitation in regard to treating them, as delays in such cases are always dangerous.

In the case of an ordinary cut, the lips of the wound should be tightly bound together with a soft rag and left to heal without any application of salve or lotion. The flesh must be well washed with water and a little antiseptic if there is any danger of foreign substances being in it. If the cut be larger than an ordinary jack-knife wound, bind the edges together with narrow strips of ordinary surgeon's plaster. If stitches are necessary it is best to wait for the physician's arrival, but in case one is not easily found the operation may be done pretty well by an amateur. Soft white embroidery silk and a fine needle are necessary.

It is a good plan to keep a surgeon's needle in the house in case of needing it. The silk should be drawn through the flesh and tied tightly and securely in a dowe and twist sort of a knot, known as a surgeon's knot. Any physician will willingly show you how it should be tied. Then if the wound is large, strips of surgeon's plaster should be applied—iodoform powder being sprinkled on the cut before the plaster is applied. If an artery be cut it requires tying or holding it tightly until a surgeon comes. In cases where it bleeds very profusely a tight bandage should be put above the wound if an artery has been cut, and below it if it is a vein, and a stick inserted; then it should be twisted as tight as can be borne. This stops the loss of blood effectually.

In a case of bad bruise it should be bathed in hot water, and arnica is often applied. Witch-hazel is also good.

For a sprain use hot fomentations or a very hot bandage, and rest the hurt limb until it is knit together well. In all cases of sprains and broken bones the patient should be kept perfectly quiet until a physician arrives. Burns are painful and hard to heal if not well cared for. If the skin is off, creosote is a good remedy. Do not remove any dressing until a skin is formed under it. If nothing else is available, flour or cornstarch are good, as they keep the air from the skin and allow it to heal.

If soda, saleratus and potash are taken into the stomach in too large quantities they can be made harmless by vinegar, lemon juice or any acid.

If any acid is taken—such as sulphuric or oxalic—pounded chalk is effective. Drink quantities of warm water.

Iodide of potassium requires wheat flour in water, and then vinegar and water. Prussic acid needs an emetic and then ammonia water. Arsenic's antidote is oil or melted fat with lime water.

For corrosive sublimate, milk or the whites of twelve eggs in two parts of water, acting as an emetic, is the best remedy.

Lead requires a strong acid, as lemon, tomatoes, etc. Nitrate of silver calls for salt water; alcohol, warm water; opium requires powdered mustard in warm water and then acid drinks. Dash cold water on the head, apply friction and use every means to keep the patient awake and in motion.

Strychnine calls for a quick emetic.

When the lungs, stomach or throat bleed, give a teaspoonful of salt and repeat it often. For bleeding at the nose use ice on the back of the neck, or keep the head elevated and pour cold water on the neck.

Rapid and self-contained action is necessary if the best results are to be obtained. Calmness does much to reassure the patient, and is also a necessity, or the dose might not be of proper quantity or rightfully administered. Prompt means of effecting a cure are absolutely essential when poisons, etc., are concerned.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

I love the coming woman,
I love her pretty ways;
With music and with sweetness
She fills my fleeting days;
I kiss her laughing dimples
And stroke her hair of gold;
For my dainty coming woman
Is only four years old!

Dumb motions are at times misleading—a fact illustrated by this pathetic story told to the author of "A Winter Cruise in Summer Seas," by a great man as a reminiscence of his nursery days.

One morning he and his sister were watching from the window a knife-grinder at work on his double-pedaled machine. The father, who was nearsighted and had almost lost his hearing, came and stood between them. Presently the knife-grinder, having finished the job, got off his seat and was preparing to go away.

The father, who had mistaken the man for a hand-organ grinder, gave the nurse a few pence, saying: "Ask him to play the children one more tune."

The boy laughed, but his sister's sad look stopped him. Quick as lightning, with that tact which nature has bestowed upon the gentler sex, she snatched the money from the nurse's hand, ran across to the knife-grinder, and by the aid of her pence persuaded him to stop and sharpen one more knife.

This he did, remounting his machine and slowly pedaling as before. Then dismounting once more, the fellow, appreciating his part, touched his hat to the father in itinerant musician style and went his way.

Here are a few important matters that every mother ought to know:

That during the first year the average gain in the weight of a healthy baby is rather more than twelve pounds, and in height eight or nine inches.

That, in the case of delicate children, they derive great benefit from being gently and thoroughly rubbed all over—particular attention should, however, be given to the spine—directly after the morning bath.

That a child is impressed by and unconsciously imitates the individual who has charge of him; hence the great importance of selecting a suitable person as nurse.

That children should, from an early age, be taught to walk properly, so that they may not only grow up graceful, but derive the utmost amount of good from this most valuable form of exercise.

That if a child has reached the age of one year without cutting any teeth, there is good reason to suspect that he is being improperly nourished, and medical aid should be summoned, so that rickets may, if possible, be prevented.

That the temperature of the nursery should be regulated by

a thermometer, so that it does not exceed sixty-eight degrees, and never goes below fifty-five degrees.

That the leavings of baby's bottle should never be warmed up; when more food is required, have it made fresh.

That children should not be allowed to wear shrunken woolen garments, for they are too close to be really warm; loosely-woven wool is warmer than a closely-woven fabric, and loose-fitting garments are warmer than tight ones.

That the tubing of a baby's bottle should never be cleaned with a brush, as the bristles are very liable to come out. An efficient substitute is a piece of white tape with a bodkin at the end.

That audible laughter is seldom heard in an infant under five or six months old, although it smiles at a much earlier age.

That tidiness should be insisted on in the nursery, so that it may come naturally, to the girl occupants at least, to love order and neatness.

That it is most important to teach children to eat slowly and masticate their food well.

That she should look out for any special tastes that her daughters may have and develop them, so as to give them unlimited resources in their home when they are no longer children.

That swimming is an excellent exercise for girls and boys, and helps to expand the chest and develop the muscles of the body.

That no child can be healthy or happy if it is cold; therefore, summer and winter woollen clothing—of different texture, of course, should be equally distributed over the entire body.

LITERARY NOTES.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE MAGAZINE WRITERS, AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

The Pueblo Adviser, Colorado, is brimful of news relating to the mining interests. It is well and carefully edited, and is one of the most able and prosperous publications in that section.

It would be pretty hard to beat this specimen of "English as she is spoke," which appeared in an advertisement the other day in the *London Times*: "Bad Reichenhall.—Season May to October. Soolbath, whey, and largest German climateric Health Resort in the Bavarian Alps. Sool, motherlye, moor and Latschen-extract Baths; goats' whey, cow milk, Kefir, herb-juices from the Alps, all mineral waters in fresh fillings, largest pneumatic rooms, all kinds of Inhalations, graduated works, Sool fountains, Terrain cures after Professor Oertel's system, cold water cure establishments and health gymnastic. Best hygienic general conditions through high-springs hydraulics, canalisation and disinfection . . . close to pine woods and well cultivated cure ways in all directions and rising acclivities. Two concerts of the Cure-Orchestra daily, etc."

It is quite commonly supposed that printing is a modern form of occupation for women. In 1781 the printer of *The London Morning Herald* was a woman. She was fined £50 and imprisoned for six months for a libel on the Russian Ambassador, which appeared in that paper.

Mrs. Carlyle had an accurate knowledge of the effect of bodily ailments upon the pen. Miss Jewsbury, the writer, was once staying with her at Chelsea, when a caller appeared. "Geraldine Jewsbury is here," Mrs. Carlyle explained, "but she is in her room with a bad cold, reviewing a novel." She paused, and then added grimly, "I am sorry for the novel that is reviewed by Geraldine when she has a bad cold."

The American Woman's Magazine, at its price of ten cents a month, or one dollar a year, is among the cheapest and best of the leading monthlies. Its articles on various subjects of public and domestic interest and its charming short stories and sketches are beautifully illustrated. It is published at 102 Lexington avenue, New York, and is to be had of all newsdealers.

Henry Holt & Co. are about to publish a strong love-story by Horace Annesley Vachell, entitled "The Quicksands of Pac-tolus." Its scenes are laid in San Francisco, and it abounds in exciting episodes.

How many writers know that the nutgalls used in the manufacture of ink contain gallic and tannic acids, together with mucilage and other elements supposed to be essential to the constitution of a perfect ink? And, by the way, when are we to have that "perfect ink?"

M. Alfred Edwards, the founder and for years the director of that famous Paris journal, *Le Matin*, has married Mlle-Jeanne Charcot, the beautiful daughter of the celebrated French physician and founder of the school of medicine bearing his name. M. Edwards is a learned man, a clever writer and a genial whole-souled journalist.

The latest "pote" is John Dwyer, of Montana, who has invented the "rimograph," of which he says: "By this instrument verse is produced with linotype rapidity, equal and superior to Shakespeare, Pope, Byron and Swinburne. See specimens above. Price from \$125 upward. All languages. Thirty per cent. commission to agents for 1896 allowed and no risk. For terms apply to John Dwyer." And here is a specimen of the "poetry" turned out by the rimograph:

"Umbrage 'neath the curst elm,
Built by Life's sustenance from toil's lips wrung,
Tyrants, in mercy's velm,
Immured in night's realm!
Mausoleum dusk Grief o'er my conscience slung
Where quondam sorrow's quelm
And sentry truculent, accomplice wrong,
All tournamented Hell's obfuscance flung.

"In Sleep's enconcelements gray,
By flame translucent bound,
Reposed the pale
Golgothan jail.
Sour Fatigue's frown
His dome acronycal bid hail
The maid androgynal whose swale
Strikes his scowl down
The rampart's spale,
Specked as with sail,
With ghosts oxygian gay,
Ran smooth Salmacis round."

Bryant, Byron, Burns and all of "the other potes" are evidently "not in it" with John's rimograph

Sergius Stepniak's widow is busy on a record of her husband's life and work. Prince Krapotkin will edit the Russian part of the memoir; Malatesta, the Italian Anarchist, will write the account of his work in Italy; and, it is also announced, Professor York Powell and Edward Garnett will prepare chapters on Stepniak as a critic and as a political writer.

The Egyptians used pencils of colored chalk, and several of these ancient crayons have been found in their tombs.

Here's a good hint for some of our advertisers: One of the largest advertisers in London says, "We once hit upon a novel expedient for ascertaining over what area our advertisements were read. We published a couple of half-column 'ads,' in which we purposely misstated half a dozen historical facts. In less than a week we received between 300 and 400 letters from all parts of the country, from people wishing to know why on earth we kept such a consummate idiot, who knew so little about English history. The letters kept pouring in for three or four weeks. It was one of the best paying 'ads.' we ever printed, but we did not repeat our experiment, because the one I refer to served its pur-

pose. Our letters came from schoolboys, girls, professors, clergymen, school teachers, and, in two instances, from eminent men who have a world-wide reputation. I was more impressed with the value of advertising from these two advertisements than I should have been by volumes of theories."

.
"The Rev. Austin Willey," says *The Springfield Republican*, "who has just died at Northfield, Minn., at the age of eighty-nine, had the distinction of being the first editor of the earliest anti-slavery paper in the country. This was *The Advocate of Freedom*, which was started in 1839, at Bangor, by the Maine abolitionists. Mr. Willey was then taking a theological course at the Bangor Seminary, but left this for the editorship of the paper, which he kept until 1858, when he had to give up the work on account of nervous prostration. Soon after he went to Northfield, and, after preaching a short time went back to editorial work, being connected for a time with *The St. Paul Pioneer Press*. The chief work of his later years was the publication in 1886 of 'A History of the Anti-Slavery Cause in State and Nation,' which is in use as a text-book in the Maine schools."

.
Henry Holt & Co. announce the coming issue of Henry W. Nevins's "In the Valley of Tophet," a series of vivid and dramatic sketches of life in the slums of London.

.
The Delaware County Democrat, published at Chester, Pa., is one of the most fearless, able and outspoken country weeklies in the Keystone State. It is thoroughly Democratic in its political views, and discusses all public questions, national and otherwise, dispassionately and intelligently.

.
The Journal of Education prints some curiosities in advertisements: "In a syndicate paper which we chanced to come across lately, we find an advertisement that might cheer the heart of Dr. Butler, in so far as it may be taken as a sign that specialization is not carried on to an undue extent in Australia. The actual wording is as follows: 'Wanted—A man able to teach French and the piano and look after a bull.'"

.
In *The Youth's Companion* this week is the story of "A Boy Who Followed Nelson." It is made up from the notes of the late Admiral Sir George Elliott, of the British navy, father of the present Sir George, also an admiral. This number also contains a striking story of adventure entitled "A Wild Cat's Claws," by Mr. Charles F. Lummis, who has made a name for himself by his intimate study of the Indians of the Southwestern Territories and Mexico.

.
Some interesting bits of philology are given in a recent number of the *Glasgow Christian Leader*. "Conspicuous by its absence," we are told, is an expression used by Lord John Russell in a speech made by him in 1859, but the expression is as old as Tacitus, having been employed by that historian in exactly the same way as by Lord John Russell, who, being a finished classical scholar, no doubt translated it and adapted it to his own use. The phrase "to die in the last ditch" was first used by William, Prince of Orange, who, during the war with France, was asked what he would do in case the troops of Holland were defeated in the field, and who replied: "I will die in the last ditch." The "baker's dozen," meaning thirteen, dates back to the time of Edward I., when very rigid laws were enacted regarding the sale of bread by bakers. The punishment for falling short in the sale of loaves by the dozen was so severe that in order to run no risk the bakers were accustomed to give thirteen or fourteen loaves to the dozen, and thus arose this peculiar expression. The sobriquet "Father of his Country" dates farther back than the time of George Washington, being first applied to Marius, the Roman, who, B. C. 102 and 101, won signal victories over the northern

barbarians. Marius declined the honor, but the name was afterwards given to Cicero, then to several more or less worthy Roman emperors, and finally to Washington, who, by his enemies, was also termed the "stepfather of his country."

.
During the convalescence of Dr. Courtice, who has been very ill for some weeks, the Rev. Dr. Edward Barrass will edit the *Toronto Christian Guardian*. Dr. Barrass is, by his long journalistic experience, amply equipped for the work.

AROUND THE FIRESIDE.

I 'M wearing awa', Jean,
Like snaw when it's thaw, Jean,
I'm wearing awa'
To the land o' the leal.
They's nae sorrow there, Jean,
There's neither cauld nor care, Jean,
The day is aye fair
In the land o' the leal.

Ye were aye leal and true, Jean,
Your task's ended noo, Jean,
And I'll welcome you
To the land o' the leal.
Our bonnie bairn's there, Jean,
She was baith guid and fair, Jean,
Oh! we grudged her right sair
To the land o' the leal.

Then dry that tearfu' e'e, Jean,
My soul lings to be free, Jean,
And angels wait on me
To the land o' the leal.
Now fare ye weel, my ain Jean,
This world's care is vain, Jean;
We'll meet and aye be fain
In the land o' the leal.

—Lady Nairn.

.
A straightforward, openhearted man may be safely left to manage his own concerns.—*Jane Austen*.

.
Which is the better man of the two—he who never repents, or he who is going to repent to-morrow of the sins he is committing to-day?

.
All of the high caste Hindoos are vegetarians, and of the very strictest type. They will not eat eggs, fish or even soups or broths that have any mixture of meats.

.
Some men talk about their honor being hurt when they mean their epidermis.

.
The tunnels of the world are estimated to number about 1,142, with a total length of 514 miles. There are about 1,000 railroad tunnels, twelve subaqueous tunnels, ninety canal tunnels and forty conduit tunnels, with aggregate lengths of about three hundred and fifty miles, nine miles, seventy miles and eighty-five miles respectively.

.
At the end of each hair of a cat's whiskers is a bulb of nervous substance which converts the hairs into exceedingly delicate feelers.

.
It is said that if parsley is eaten with onions or a salad containing onions, the odor of the onion will not affect the breath. The sprigs of parsley should be eaten as you would celery.

.
Were men so enlightened and studious of their own good as to act by the dictates of their reason and reflection, and not the opinion of others, conscience would be the steady ruler of human life, and the words truth, law, reason, equity and religion could be but synonymous terms for that only guide which makes us pass our days in our own favor and approbation.

.
Congreve would prepare a drama for the stage in a week or ten days, though four or five times this period was given to the work of revision and reconstruction after the play had been to the actors.

Wanamaker's

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Basement stairway, near centre.

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MOSCOW.

PART I.

[Adapted from the French of Mme. Lydie Paschkoff by William Struthers.]

From the summit of the Sparrows' Hill, southwest of the town, or from the top of the Ivan Veliky Tower within the Kremlin, the panoramic view of Moscow (Moskva) is strikingly picturesque: in the centre of the vast city extend the battlemented walls of the citadel, the acropolis, whence uprise the majestic domes and the campanili of its cathedrals of mixed Gothic, Byzantine, and Hindu architecture, the whole being striped, incrustated, and damaskened, like so much armor reflecting amid the sunlight an entire gamut of flashing colors; here and there are other imposing structures, palaces and churches in endless numbers; lofty gates singularly constructed and looking as though some giant had strewn them along the outer rampart; and, finally, yet more remote, upon the extreme horizon verge uploom immense tower-flanked monasteries, grouping inside of their walls a mass of churches with gilded cupolas, intricately ornamented spires and polychrome roofs, and forming a girdle of colossal buildings around the city. In its central quarters the town wears, to a certain extent, a monotonous and an archaic aspect, although it never loses its air of strange grandeur wherein the genius of the East seems allied with the genius of the West. To the tortuous streets and small irregular open spaces of the old Moscow, with its entanglement of lanes and blind-alleys, its wooden shanties, one or two stories in height, its huge factories, and its ten kilometers of only partly inhabited suburbs, this former capital of the Russian Empire can oppose a score of handsome thoroughfares, twenty streets of noble aspect, two great lines of concentric boulevards, oblong squares bordered by lateral causeways, spacious plazas, numerous private gardens, and not a few parks and places of public resort.

Moscow is built upon seven hills, between which uncoil the meanderings of the Moskva, which is doubled by a southern branch as well as by the Iaouza, a little affluent flowing from the east. Urban statistics enumerate 17,000 houses, 450 churches, with 1,300 bell-towers, 22 monasteries, 7 bridges, whereof 5 lie within the city proper, which possesses no quays except in front of the Kremlin. There are 17 tramways, and all the railroad stations are situated along the edge of the city, with the exception of one on the south side. The streets are lighted at night with gas or petroleum; the gutters are extremely narrow, and the pavements are very uneven. As the refuse from the factories and machine shops taints the river water, artesian wells and the Mytichtchi aqueduct, twenty kilometres in length, supply the people of Moscow with drinking water. A portion of the laboring population dwells in basements or on ground floors, which infiltration renders unhealthy. In summer the dust becomes a cause of insalubrity; yet this deplorable condition of public hygiene, through the initiative of a vigilant municipal administration, tends to become less and less serious.

Independently of its vast suburbs (slobody), which are surrounded by a girdle of ramparts, Moscow, whose historical development puts one in mind of the growth of Paris outward in all directions from the nucleus of La Cite, is composed of the citadel (Kreml or Kremlin), and of three concentric towns—the Chinese City (Kitai Gorod), lying next to the fortress; the White City (Bielyi Gorod), extending round the first town; and the Earth City (Zemlianoi Gorod), thus named to commemorate its earthen bulwarks, and inhabited by the working class. That part of the city lying along the right bank of the river is called Zemskvaratchie—that is, beyond the Moskva.

The heart of Moscow, the living emblem of Russian nationality, the Kremlin, stands upon an elevation some hundred feet in height, and comprises about eighty-five acres. It dates from the fifteenth century, and with its battlemented walls pierced by five monumental gateways, and flanked by eighteen towers, it describes almost a perfect hexagon. No one, not even the Czar himself, enters the Holy Gate save with uncovered head, and the Kremlin's venerated enclosure contains the Great Palace, the Treasury (New Arsenal), the Cathedral of the Assumption, the Annunciation and the Archangel Michael, the Ivan Veliky Tower, the Queen of Bells, the King of Cannon, the Palace of Justice, the monasteries of the Miracles and of the Ascension, the Church of the Twelve Apostles, and the chapel of the Virgin Mother of Iberia.

On various accounts the three cathedrals within the Kremlin are remarkable. In that of the Assumption (Ouspenski Sobor) the czars are crowned, and therein is preserved the image of Our

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Lock Haven, Clearfield and Bellefonte Express (Sleepers) daily, except Saturday, 11.30 P. M.

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Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 3.55, 7.59, 10.09, 11.04 A. M., 12.57 (dining car), 3.08, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M. Sunday, 3.55, A. M., 12.04 (dining car), 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car) 11.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30, 8.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 (two-hour train), 4.30 (two-hour train), 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.00 P. M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 P. M., 12.15 night.

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Lady of Vladimir. This fifteenth century edifice, the work of the Florentine Fioraventi, belongs to the Lombardo-Byzantine style, while its polychromatic cupolas recall the architecture of India. The cathedral of the Archangel (Arkangeleski Sobor), a fourteenth century structure, decorated with Byzantine frescoes, served as a place of sepulture for Russia's sovereigns up to the close of the seventeenth century. The tombs are covered with palls, whose ornaments represent a veritably priceless treasure. Hither, after his coronation, comes every czar to implore his predecessor's benediction. The cathedral of the Annunciation (Blagovetschenski Sobor), a fifteenth century building, surmounted by gilded cupolas, dominates the entire Kremlin, and has in its keeping the miraculous image of the Virgin Mother of Iberia.

FOREIGN FACTS AND FANCIES.

FOUR of the most eminent men in Europe are at the present time suffering from partial blindness. In all cases the nature of the ailment is the same, namely, cataract. Mr. Gladstone has had several operations performed upon one of his eyes. The other eye is still sound enough to enable him to read and write. Sir William Harcourt's eyes are both much obscured, and must soon have relief or be altogether darkened. M. Jules Simon is in a like plight, and Sig. Crispi, in whose case the ailment has not proceeded quite so far as the others, has already sought the services of a skilled oculist.

Scotland's Sabbath is losing its sanctity. Driving, 'cycling and golf on Sunday have now been followed by a vote of the Glasgow Corporation, throwing open the public bathhouses for four hours on Sunday morning.

Father Wehinger, who for five years has been nursing lepers in the Mandalay Hospital, has appealed to England for money to help him in his work.

Melanchthon's four hundredth birthday is to be celebrated next year by the erection of a museum on the site of the house where he was born at Breten in Baden. It will be in the florid Gothic style like the Melanchthon house at Wittenberg, and adorned with frescoes of scenes in Melanchthon's life and statues of the reformers.

A peculiar case of rabies has occurred in Cheshire, England. A black retriever last September bit eight cows, and after being killed proved to be mad. The cows showed no signs of madness, but two of them gave birth to calves which undoubtedly died of rabies.

A delicate point in the duello code has been raised in Paris. M. Leon Daudet, son of Alphonse Daudet, recently wrote an article in fulsome praise of Prince Henri of Orleans, in *Le Figaro*, whereupon *L'Echo de Paris* printed a caricature representing M. Daudet licking the Prince's boots. He sent a challenge to the editor, who had been his friend, which was declined on the ground that the artist was responsible for the picture and was ready to fight. M. Daudet refused to call out the artist, saying that it was not the picture that had offended him, but the breach of friendship on the editor's part in allowing it to be used. He threatens to box the offender's ears, while the editor says if he tries it he will use a revolver at once.

An important engineering work of freeing the Venetian lagoon near Chioggia from inundation and the consequent malaria has been completed. A canal ten miles long and costing \$1,600,000 has been built, carrying the waters of the Brenta and the Bacchiglione across the lagoon direct to the Adriatic.

Gloucester, England, the majority of whose Board of Guardians consists of anti-vaccinationists, is now rejoicing in an epidemic of small-pox with over 150 new cases a week.

Spain is waking up to the necessity of reafforesting her mountains. The little King recently went to a village a few miles east of Madrid and planted a pine sapling, after which 2,000 children selected from the Madrid schools each planted a tree. Medals were distributed among them, with the inscription: "First Arbor Day instituted in the reign of Alfonso XIII., 1896." Similar festivals are to be held yearly in different places, and the children are to be taken out to see how their trees grow, in the hope that they will foster tree planting in their districts.



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BOOK REVIEWS.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Edward Channing, Ph.D. New York: Macmillan & Co.

The period between 1765 and 1865 is that selected by Professor Channing for review, and the events of the century are dealt with in a spirit of inquiry as to their reason and the relations they bore to each other. The book is a small one to include a comprehensive account, however condensed, of such an important time; yet the author has not neglected, so far as we can see, any of the matters of larger significance bearing upon the development of the American people during the period named. Professor Channing remarks upon the unpromising character of the stuff from which this nation was formed, and he has done good service in describing the cause and effect of many of the happenings which are often regarded as detailed incidents rather than, as they were, the regular steps in a progression that even to-day is being continued. The work, as goes almost without saying, is scholarly in tone, and it is an addition to the "Cambridge Historical Series" of genuine worth.

THE CHRONICLES OF MARTIN HEWITT. By Arthur Morrison. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The suspicion that Mr. Morrison copies Dr. Doyle in his stories is unavoidable. Consequently, we cannot give to Mr. Morrison the measure of praise for his work, which it otherwise would merit. However, it can be said that "The Chronicles of Martin Hewitt" display a fertility of imagination, which necessarily is original, and as imitation is the sincerest expression of admiration, Dr. Doyle has no reason to complain, while the reader, if he is entertained by the present book, will scarcely concern himself with the ethics of the matter. Mr. Morrison's stories are entertaining, too. His hero, Martin Hewitt, is a personage—of only less extraordinary discernment and patience than was the famous Sherlock Holmes; and the puzzling cases which he unravels are, some of them, no less interesting as mysteries than the crimes and swindles which Dr. Doyle's detective amused himself by exposing. Occasionally there is a straining after effect which detracts from the reader's pleasure, and the skeleton of the fabric some times is too apparent. But in the main the workmanship is good, and the process by which Martin Hewitt arrives at his conclusions interesting. Of the stories contained in the book "The Nicobar Bullion Case" might have been left out to advantage, as it lacks the element of possibility to a large degree.

A GENTLEMAN'S GENTLEMAN. By Max Pemberton. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A curious admixture of roguery, vanity and gallantry is Sir Nicholas Steele, whose "Gentleman," Hildebrand Bigg is the narrator of these adventures. Sir Nicholas, or "Nicky," as he was familiarly called by Bigg, had been obliged to fly from his own country because of his swindling tricks. His audacity in carrying out his swindles, we are given to understand, was very great. England speedily came to be too hot to hold this noble adventurer also, and Paris was his choice as a place of refuge. There and in other European capitals or fashionable watering places, varied by an occasional brief run over to England, Sir Nicholas spent his time, abandoning his roguery temporarily only when he had sufficient funds from some previous bit of sharp practice to enable him and his valet to live comfortably. Of the strange experiences through which the baronet and Bigg passed there is not room to tell here. They palmed off a diamond with a spurious history on a wealthy American; they nearly captured, as a wife for Sir Nicholas, a rich young English girl; they had one or two swindles worked on themselves; and, finally, master and man parted only because the master did win a wealthy young Russian woman and settled down. The real hero of the book, in many respects, is the man Bigg; but Sir Nicholas is not a less interesting figure. Max Pemberton tells his yarns in capital fashion, and this story is a fresh, vigorous bit of fiction which is as good entertainment for a leisure hour as we have lately come across.

CURRENT SUPERSTITIONS. Edited by F. D. Bergen. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The lore which surrounded the conditions of life, and the various ceremonies attending birth, love and marriage for many centuries in the past has of late years been the subject of earnest investigation by an enthusiastic body, known as the American Folk-Lore Society, and the present volume contains the result of these investigations presented in a shape which makes it interesting reading. The more we delve into folk-lore the more do we

find it invested with a meaning which, in understanding the history of some of our important social institutions, we cannot afford to be ignorant of or to neglect, and a book like that in hand enables those who have not the time to make individual study of such matters the opportunity to obtain really useful information quickly and in its most convenient shape.

THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

THERE is this difference between a wise man and a fool: The wise man expects future things, but does not depend upon them—and in the meantime enjoys the present, remembering the past with delight; but the life of the fool is wholly carried on to the future.

.

In Japan paper coats, oiled and thus made waterproof, have been in use for at least ten centuries.

.

The first gold pens made in this country were all manufactured by hand, the gold being cut from strips of the metal by scissors, and every subsequent operation being performed by hand. These hand-made gold pens cost from \$5 to \$20, and were far inferior to the machine-made article of the present day.

.

MacMahon's famous saying, "J'y suis et j'y reste," which he is said to have used at the taking of the Malakoff tower, and which was used to describe his policy when President of the republic, has of late been asserted to have been made up after the event. The veteran British General, Sir Michael Biddulph, who was in command of the submarine telegraph service during the siege of Sebastopol, has written to M. Germain Bapst, the historian, that he went himself to MacMahon and asked what he should report to Gen. Simpson about the position of the French at the Malakoff. MacMahon answered, pointing to the fort: "Tout va bien; vous pouvez dire que j'y suis et que je compte y rester."

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I have lived to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate.

—Adam Clark.

.

A chemist says the smell of roses, thyme, bergamot, clove pinks, some of the honeysuckles, grapes (both blossom and fruit), peach and plum blossoms are both tonic and prophylactic. They add to the ozone of environment, either by giving it off themselves or liberating it from other elements of the atmosphere. Contrariwise, nearly all of the lily family, tuberose, neroli—which is the oil of orange-flowers—violets and nearly all the artificial perfumes, are depressants and irritant to the nerves and the mucous membrane. Musk is to many constitutions slow poison—hence the danger of cheap perfumes. Musk is the basis of them all.

.

"To catch a weasel asleep" is indicative of the extreme vigilance of these animals, who are disturbed and made wide awake by any sound, however slight.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE NON-HEREDITY OF INEBRIETY. By Leslie E. Keeley. Chicago: S. L. Griggs & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
- AN ETHICAL MOVEMENT. By W. L. Sheldon. New York: Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.75.
- THE PEOPLES STANDARD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Edward S. Ellis. Parts 5 and 6, 50 cents each. New York: The Woolfall Company.
- WHAT ONE CAN DO WITH A CHAFING DISH. A Guide for Amateur Cooks. By H. L. Sawtelle. New York: John Ireland (Received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia) \$1.00.
- DELPHIA, OR MARRIAGE AS A FAILURE AND A SUCCESS. By Isabel Clifton. New York: G. W. Dillingham, (Received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia). Paper, 50 cts.
- THE SILVER ARROW. By Frank Lawrence Donohue. New York: G. W. Dillingham (Received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia). Paper, 50 cts.
- THE PEACEMAKER OF BOURBON. A Tale of the New South. By S. J. Bumstead. New York: G. W. Dillingham (Received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia). Paper, 50 cts.
- THE QUEENS OF THE STAGE. By Alan Dale. Illustrated. New York: G. W. Dillingham (Received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia). Paper, 50 cts.

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A LAWYER tells the following story in *The Green Bag*: "Some time ago we had under cross-examination a youth from the country who rejoiced in the name of Samson, and whose replies were provocative of much laughter in the court. 'And so,' questioned the barrister, 'you wish the court to believe that you are a peaceably disposed and inoffensive kind of person?' 'Yes.' 'And that you have no desire to follow in the steps of your illustrious namesake and smite the Philistines?' 'No; I've not,' answered the witness. 'And if I had the desire I ain't got the power at present.' 'Then you think you would be unable to cope successfully with a thousand enemies and utterly rout them with the jawbone of an ass?' 'Well,' answered the ruffled Samson, 'I might have a try when you have done with the weapon.'"

**

They met at the linen counter, and the girl in blue looked so sadly perplexed that the girl in brown said, sympathetically:

"Why, May, what is the matter? You look so miserable." "I'm bothered," acknowledged May. "You see, Randolph and I quarreled bitterly last night. And to save my life I can't make up my mind whether to go on buying household linens in expectation of a reconciliation, or to buy an organdie to begin a new campaign."

"It is bothering," agreed the girl in brown. "Ah! We women have so many hard problems to solve."

**

A certain solicitor-general of England visited Berlin on a vacation, and being mistaken for bearing a military title was invited to a review and mounted on a charger. Being accustomed to following the hounds, he made an excellent equestrian, but when asked opinion as to some of the manoeuvres was obliged to parry the cross-examination. A similar incident befell the late Marshall Bidwell, an eminent New York lawyer, in the fifties, who visited Paris in long vacation. Presenting his card at the gate of the Tuileries, he was politely informed that the Emperor was at a review, and if he desired a dragoon should be detailed to accompany him on horseback to the Champs de Mars. "But I am not a soldier," said the old lawyer. "Not a soldier, and a marshal?" [Examining the card.] "What a droll country is America!"

**

The London Globe relates a story of an old Hampshire peasant farmer who came to town to buy a hat, and was requested to look in the glass to see if the hat suited his taste. The customer stood before the glass as though fascinated by his reflected image. Presently he slowly inquired: "Wull—is—that—me?" "Of course it is, guv'nor," was the shopman's reply. "Why, don't you know yourself?" "I be sixty year old," said the ancient, after another pause, "and I dunno as ever I see my face afore!" And when, his purchase completed, he turned to depart, he walked up to the looking-glass again, saying: "I'll take just one more look at mesel', for I dunno as ever I shall ha' the chance again."

**

Many years ago the minister of Forbes, in Aberdeenshire, was Benjamin Mercer, a man of great bodily strength and of great eccentricity of habits. One day, as he was preaching, a man in the congregation fell very sound asleep. Mr. Mercer took notice of him until he began to snore, and then called to the beadle: "Charlie, waken up Sandy Much: he's sittin' i' the corner o' that square seat, snorin'." The beadle was quick to act, and Sandy wakened up in a hurried and excited manner, whereupon the minister addressed him: "Sandy, I'm no sae hard upon sleepers i' the kirk as some folk, because the preacher is sometimes as muckle to blame as the hearer, but"—and he held out his clinched fist threateningly—"but, Sandy, I debar snorin'."

**

When Sir John Carr was in Glasgow, in 1807, he was asked by the magistrates what inscription he recommended for the Nelson statue, then just erected. Sir John recommended a short one: "Glasgow to Nelson."

"Just so," said one of the bailies, "an' as the town o' Nelson's close at hand, micht we not juist say: 'Glasgow to Nelson, sax miles,' an' so it micht serve for a monument an' a mile-stane, tae?"

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